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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 43-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Oct. 6-12, 1952)

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1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship

Peking announced in numeral code (Oct. 7) that the bimonthly Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Chung Su Yu Hao Tsa Chin had been changed to the trimonthly Chung Su Yu Hao Pao. Its aims would be to promote friendly relations with the USSR "so that the broad masses can understand the true import of the Sino-Soviet friendship alliance"; to publicize the brilliant accomplishments of Socialist construction in the USSR and introduce progressive Soviet experiences; and to "introduce exemplary Communist morals." To facilitate reading by workers and peasants, the new journal would carry short articles and "a profusion of pictures."

Peking announced (Oct. 9) that SSFA Month would be celebrated Nov. 7 to Dec. 6, with the Soviet Foreign Culture Association invited to visit China. Local authorities were ordered "to mobilize the masses and lay a good foundation for the daily work of the SSFA." Wuhsi announced (Oct. 7) that the South Kiangsu SSFA had called for essays "to greet the 35th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution," to "educate the masses in patriotism, internationalism, and socialism."

Kunming (Oct. 8) broadcast a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial hailing the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party as "of great international significance," and declaring that "every Chinese sees in the congress the growing solidarity between the party of Lenin and Stalin and the Chinese people." The achievements of the Chinese are "clear evidence of the gains of Sino-Soviet cooperation." In carrying out their objective of building a peaceful Communist society, the Chinese people "must study carefully Comrade Stalin's writings."

Peking in numeral code (Oct. 10) announced that Malenkov's 66,000-word report would not be broadcast, but ordered newspapers to run a special page of news releases for 3 days starting Oct. 10, using material sent by mail.

2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking reported (Oct. 8) that the "new Tangku port project," with the assistance of Soviet experts, would be sufficiently advanced in 1952 to permit entry to 10,000-ton ships trading with Japan, Southeast Asia, and other parts of China.

Mukden announced (Oct. 9) that track-laying had been completed a month ahead of schedule on the Chinchow-Chengte Railway, extending 340 kilometers from Chinlingssu to Chengte and linking Jehol Province more closely with the Northeast. Chungking reported (Oct. 10) that workers on the Mienyang section of the Chengtu-Tianshui Railway completed their work 15 days ahead of schedule.

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 10) that steel mill workers in the Central and South region had adhered to "outdated smelting techniques," and refused to accept progressive methods.

3. (2a) War Burdens: Chinchow reported (Oct. 9) that women in Chu One of Chinhaien, Hiaosi, had been mobilized for field work. Shanghai stated (Oct. 11) that 40,840 East China nurseries had been organized to care for children whose mothers worked in the fields. Shanghai added (Oct. 12) that the local Democratic Woman's Federation was training 70,000 women for jobs, and already 9,236 housewives had entered construction work.

Hangchow said (Oct. 8) that East China had allocated two billion yuan for relief of Chekiang fishermen and salt workers. Kunming reported (Oct. 8) that the local people's bank had designated October as "Patriotic Savings Deposit Month," and urged people to open accounts.

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4. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking charged (Oct. 8) that American planes bombed and strafed villages in Kuantien and Changtien hsien, Liaotung, and added (Oct. 7) that the United States illegally had turned over 11,000 prisoners to the Syngman Rhee government.

Shanghai asserted (Oct. 11) that in line with Harrison's announcement of an indefinite recess, "Clark and Acheson made 'ridiculous statements' attempting to lay responsibility for undermining the truce talks on China and Korea. Peking repeated in numeral code (Oct. 12) reports that the United States was preparing to bring its policy on release of prisoners before the United Nations in an effort 'to steal the good name of the United Nations and whip other nations into following its policy of aggressive warfare.'"

Peking said in numeral code (Oct. 10) that new information had been released concerning germ warfare activities of Shiro Ishii during World War II. "The criminal acts of Ishii have long been hated by the people of China, the USSR, and the world. However, this notorious criminal is protected and employed by the American imperialists to prepare large-scale bacteriological warfare in China's Northeast."

Peking claimed (Oct. 8) that U.N. forces lost more than 3,000 troops during the first 5 days of October. Chinese units had harvested 21,000,000 catties of vegetables in Korea, and men there had been allotted new cotton clothing for winter. Only 60 percent of the American troops had received winter clothing.

Peking announced (Oct. 10) that the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Association had prepared a photo exhibit to commemorate the second anniversary of the participation of Chinese in Korean fighting. Peking said (Oct. 15) that the 4th Epidemic Prevention Brigade had returned to China after completing its Korean tour.

5. (2b) Tax Burdens:

Chungking reported (Oct. 12) that Szechwan autumn grain collection was making good progress following appointment of village assessment committees to assist cadres in checking and "equalizing the burdens." "Cadres feared to offend peasants," and were slow to report those hiding out part of their production.

6. (2c) Trade and Production Problems:

Huainan reported (Oct. 12) that mine cadres had been lax in promoting safety measures. Daily safety talks were dropped last month through poor management, with resultant injuries to 67 workers. Defective equipment was not even reported. Peking in numeral code (Oct. 7) quoted a Southwest mining official as saying mine accidents could be minimized, even "where manpower shortages and poor equipment exist," if cadres would devote themselves to promoting safety measures.

Chungking said (Oct. 9) that 200,000,000 yuan in loans and 2,440,000 catties of seed had been given to Sikang farmers to promote tea production, with the 1952 crop expected to exceed 500,000 bags.

7. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Peking announced (Oct. 12) that the 1,000 branches of the New China Bookstore, International Bookstores, and China Book Distributing Company, would start a one-month sales campaign Oct. 15.

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8. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Shanghai announced (Oct. 9) that the Shanghai radio would start a series of political talks to stress the character of the Chinese Revolution and the place of the Communist Party. Wuhan announced (Oct. 12) that a series of lectures on Socialism and Communism would be broadcast, and ordered monitors to intercept the material for publication.

Kunming announced (Oct. 10) that the Yunnan monitoring network had 134 stations serving 400,000 persons. Mimeographed news sheets were published by 82 of these monitoring stations, and read to the peasants of each chu.

According to Tsinar (Oct. 7) the readjustment and amalgamation of Shantung colleges had been completed, including the liquidation of Chiloo University, founded and supported by American mission funds. Kunming announced (Oct. 7) that 1,700 local teachers had completed indoctrination courses, and a number of them had been made Communist Party members. Kunming said (Oct. 6) that work had started on the local workers Palace of Culture, to cover 1,000 square meters.

9. (3c) Control of Judiciary:

Mukden said (Oct. 10) that the Northeast Administrative Council had opened No. 4 Chungshan Road for receipt of accusations against officials. Hangchow reported (Oct. 8) that the local judicial reform drive had started, with a public accusation rally followed by on-the-spot mediation hearings.

Wuhan announced (Oct. 7) that the Southwest Judicial Reform Office had opened a reception room to interview people with ideas on judicial reform. Wuhan added (Oct. 10) that cadres were ordered to hold public rallies in front of courthouses, clear out the backlog of cases, reorganize the courts, and "promote progressive personnel."

10. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Sian announced (Oct. 7) that 137 Northwest state farms now were in operation, with the Huhsien Farm in Shensi establishing production records. Tihua said (Oct. 9) that a bumper crop of cotton had been grown on the Payi State Farm in Sinkiang, organized and directed by People's Liberation Army units.

11. (4) Concern with Japan:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 8) that law-breaking incidents during the recent Japanese election exceeded those of any other election since the war. Labor unions of Japan were said to have launched a drive to combat remilitarization.

Peking said (Oct. 11) that the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association in Japan sent a message to Kuo Mo-jo thanking him for his "words of encouragement to the Japanese people." Peking added (Oct. 12) that the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference issued an appeal to the people of the world to prevent use of Japan as a "military base for aggression."

12. (4) Sino-Asian Relations:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 9) that Indian and Pakistani delegates to the Peking peace conference issued a joint statement concerning "amicable settlement of disputes between the two nations." Peking (Oct. 12) quoted the TIENTSIN CHINPU JIH PAO as saying that New China already had "brought about a peaceful accord between the two contending nations of India and Pakistan."

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